



Predictive Value of Ecological Surveillance Tools

Stephen C. Guphill



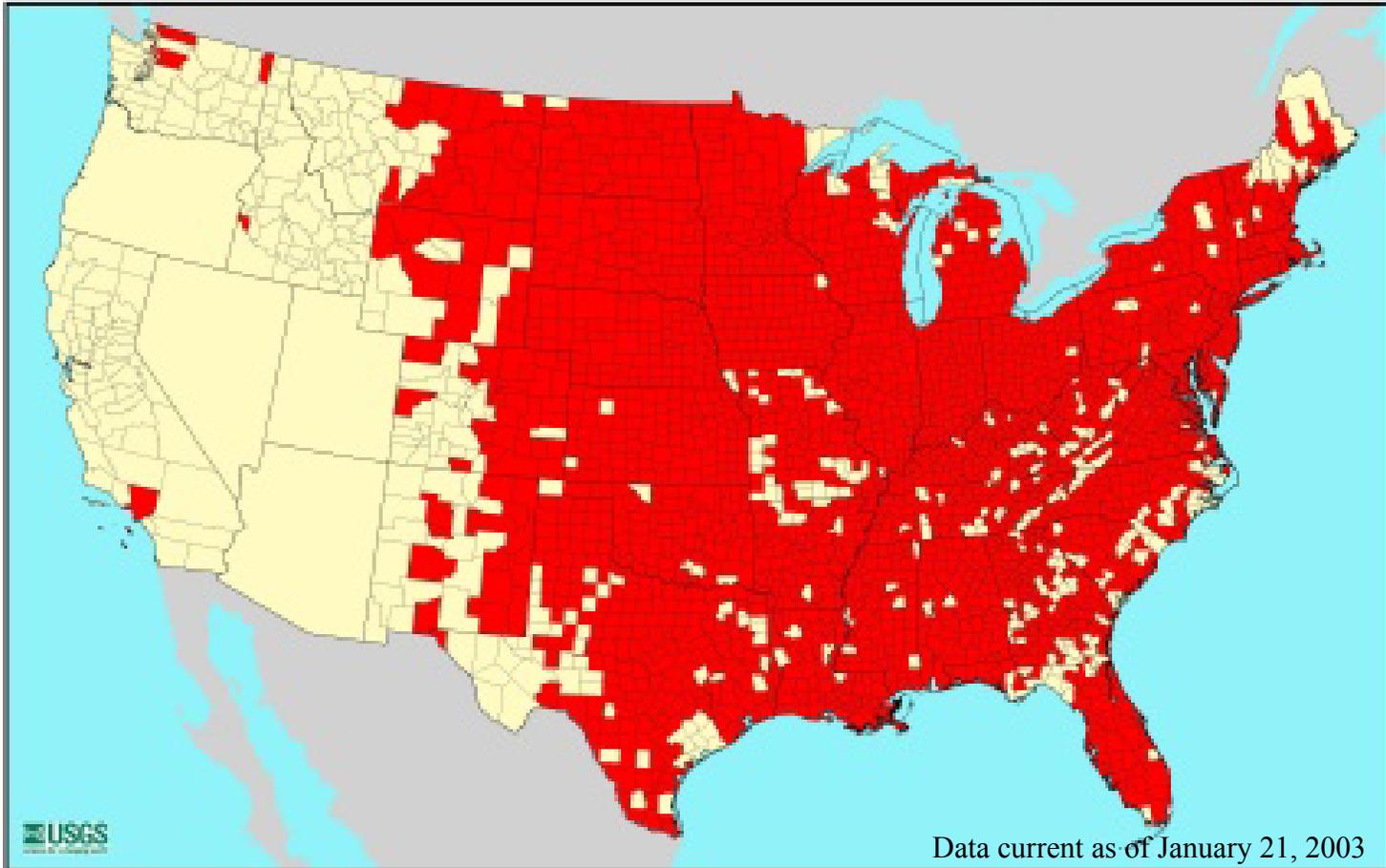
Acknowledgements

- USGS Colleagues
 - Susan Price, Jeff Dietterle, Lesley Milheim, Lee De Cola, Michelle Coffey, Bob Dusek
- Division of Vector-Borne Diseases, CDC

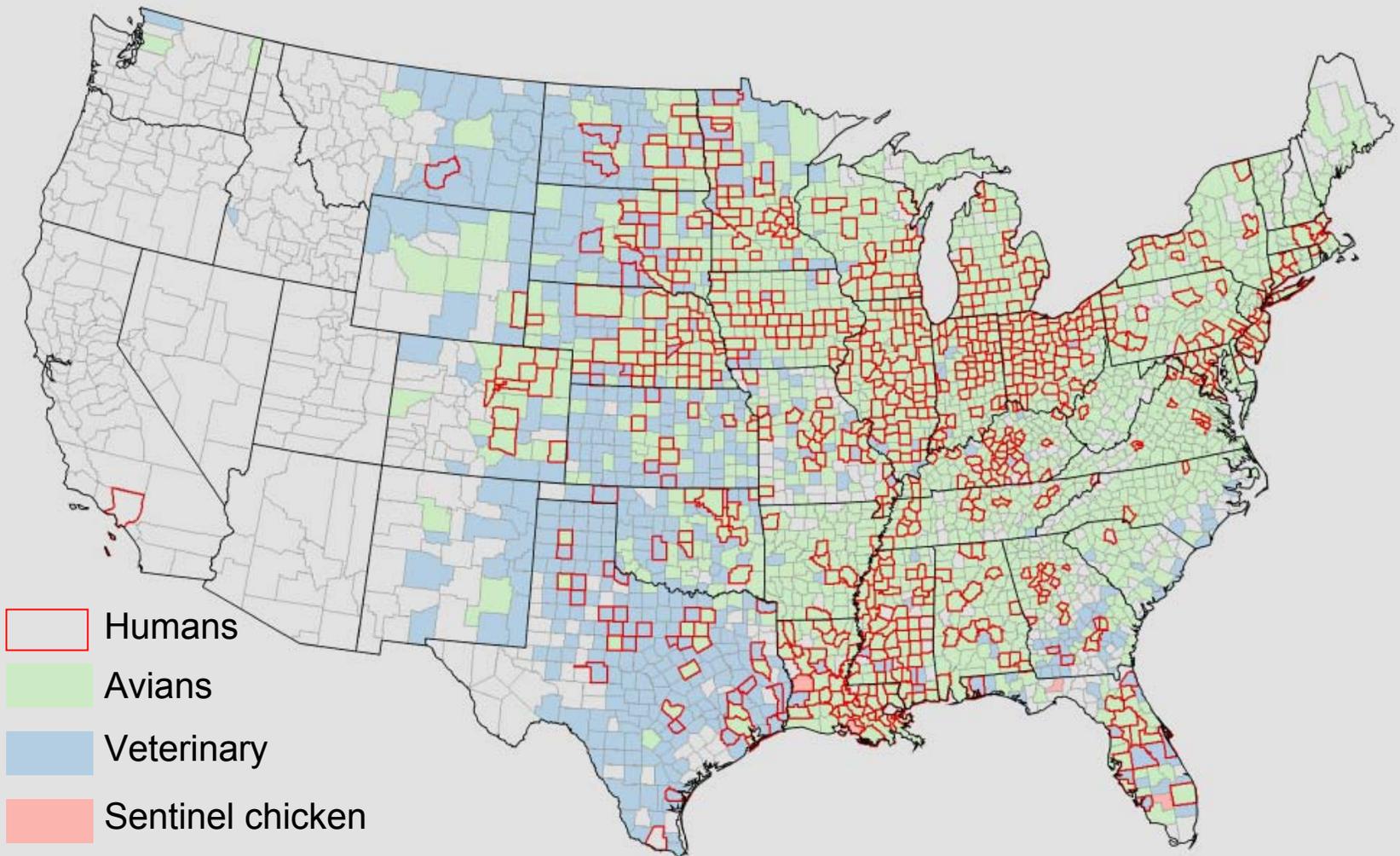
West Nile Virus 2002 – The Movie

CDC

2002(to date*)

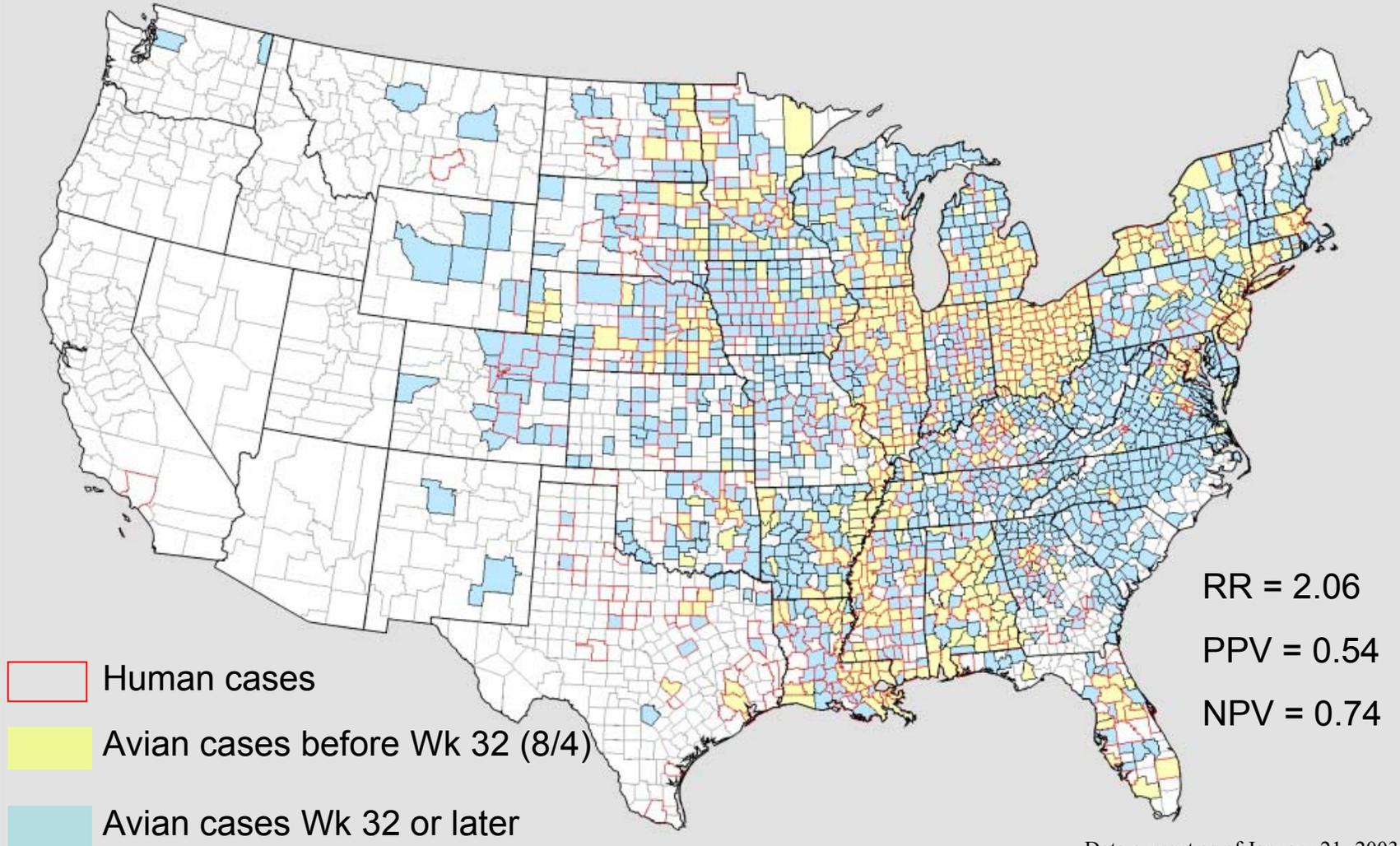


WNV – Humans and Sentinels



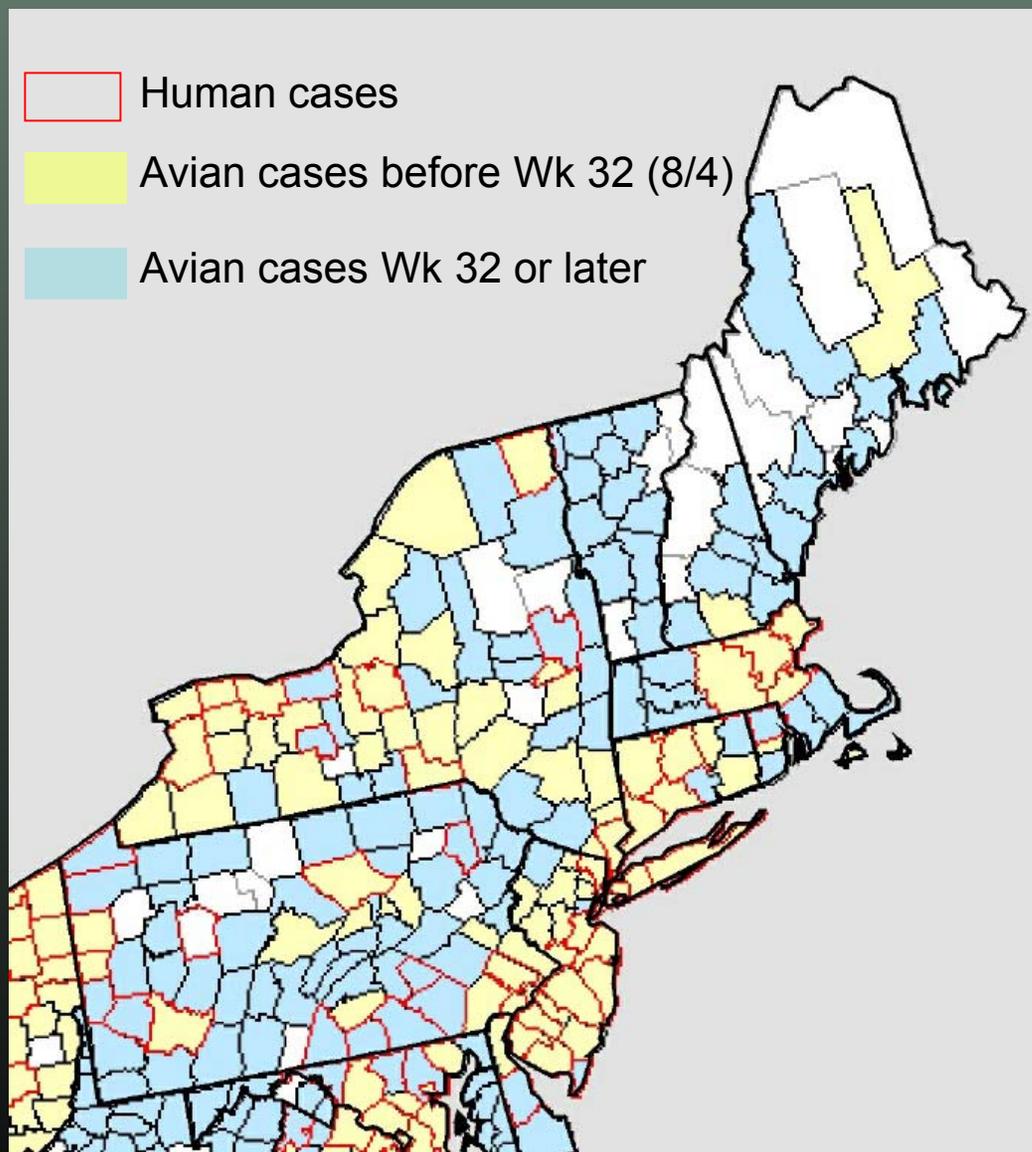
Data current as of January 21, 2003

Early Avian Deaths Predict Human Illness



Data current as of January 21, 2003

Early Avian Deaths Predict Human Illness



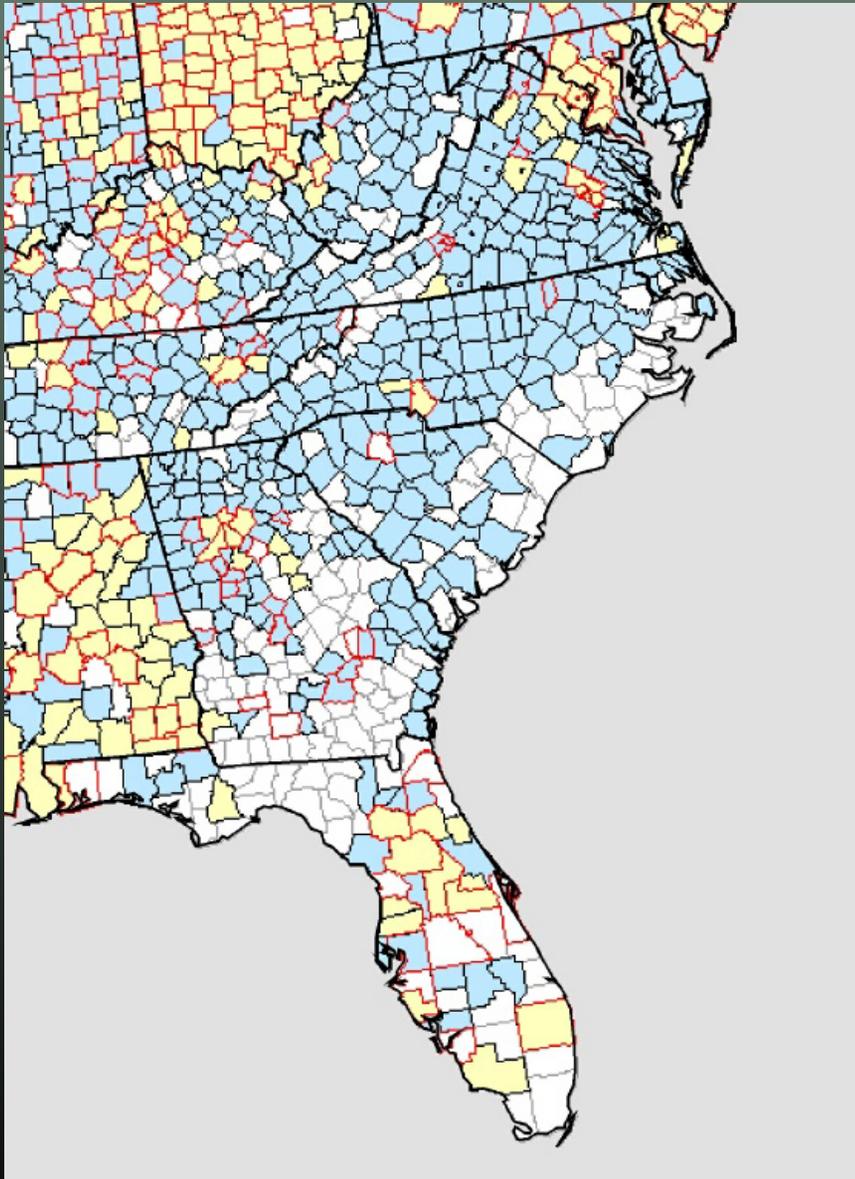
North East

RR = 2.87

PPV = 0.45

NPV = 0.84

Early Avian Deaths Predict Human Illness



South Atlantic

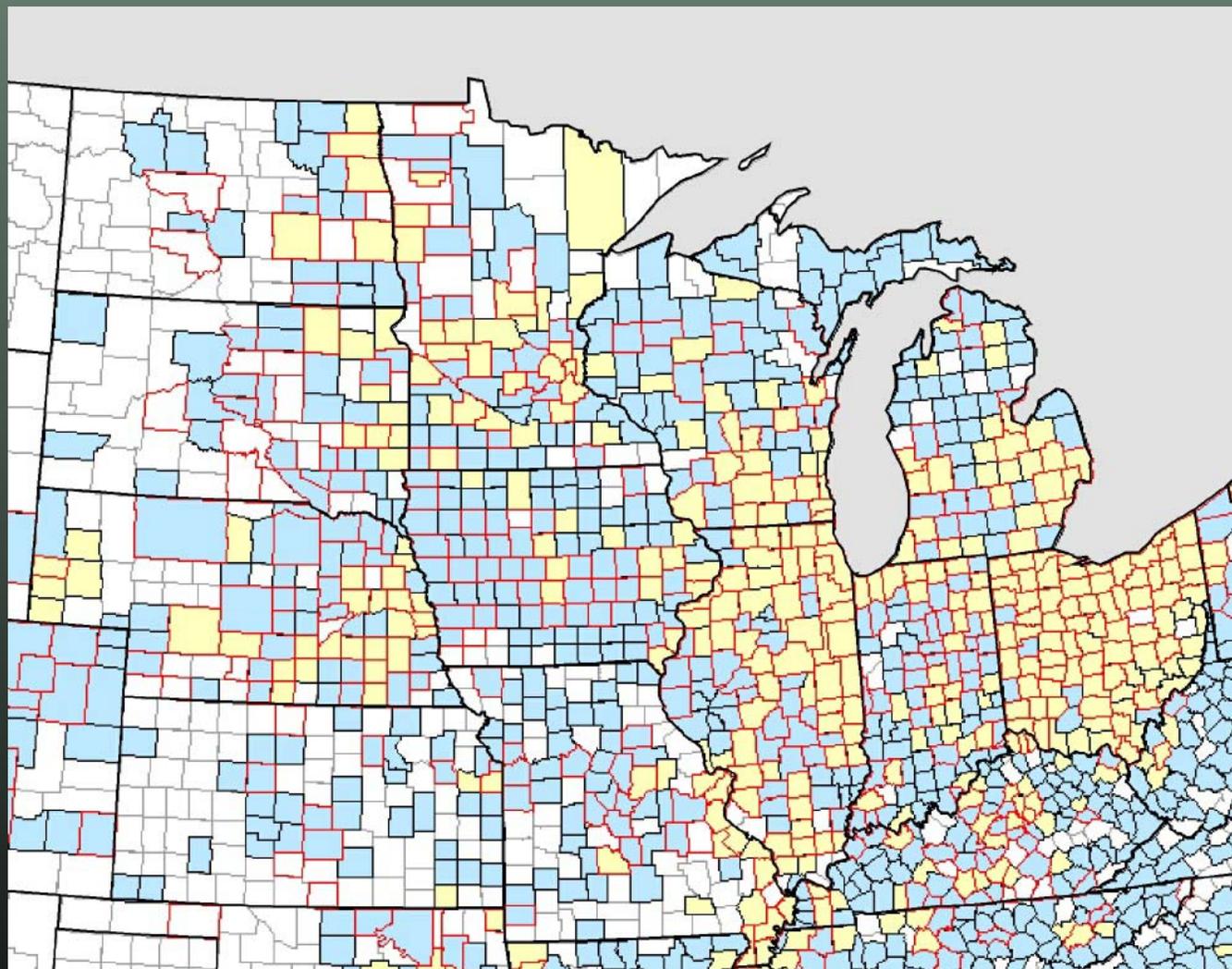
RR = 4.24

PPV = 0.44

NPV = 0.90

-  Human cases
-  Avian cases before Wk 32 (8/4)
-  Avian cases Wk 32 or later

Early Avian Deaths Predict Human Illness

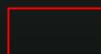


North Central

RR = 1.77

PPV = 0.60

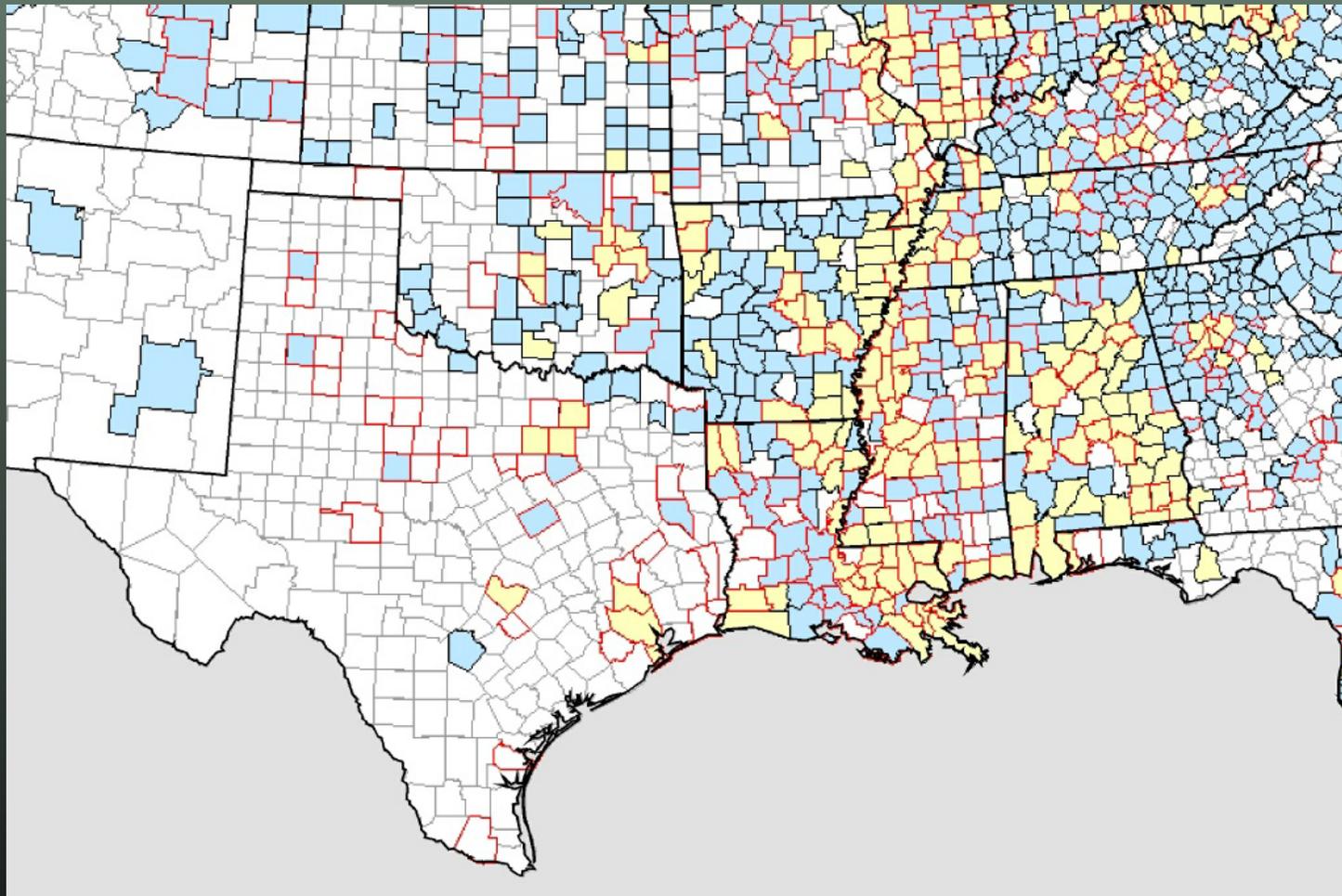
NPV = 0.66

 Human cases

 Avian cases before Wk 32 (8/4)

 Avian cases Wk 32 or later

Early Avian Deaths Predict Human Illness

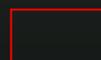


South
Central

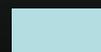
RR = 1.52

PPV = 0.51

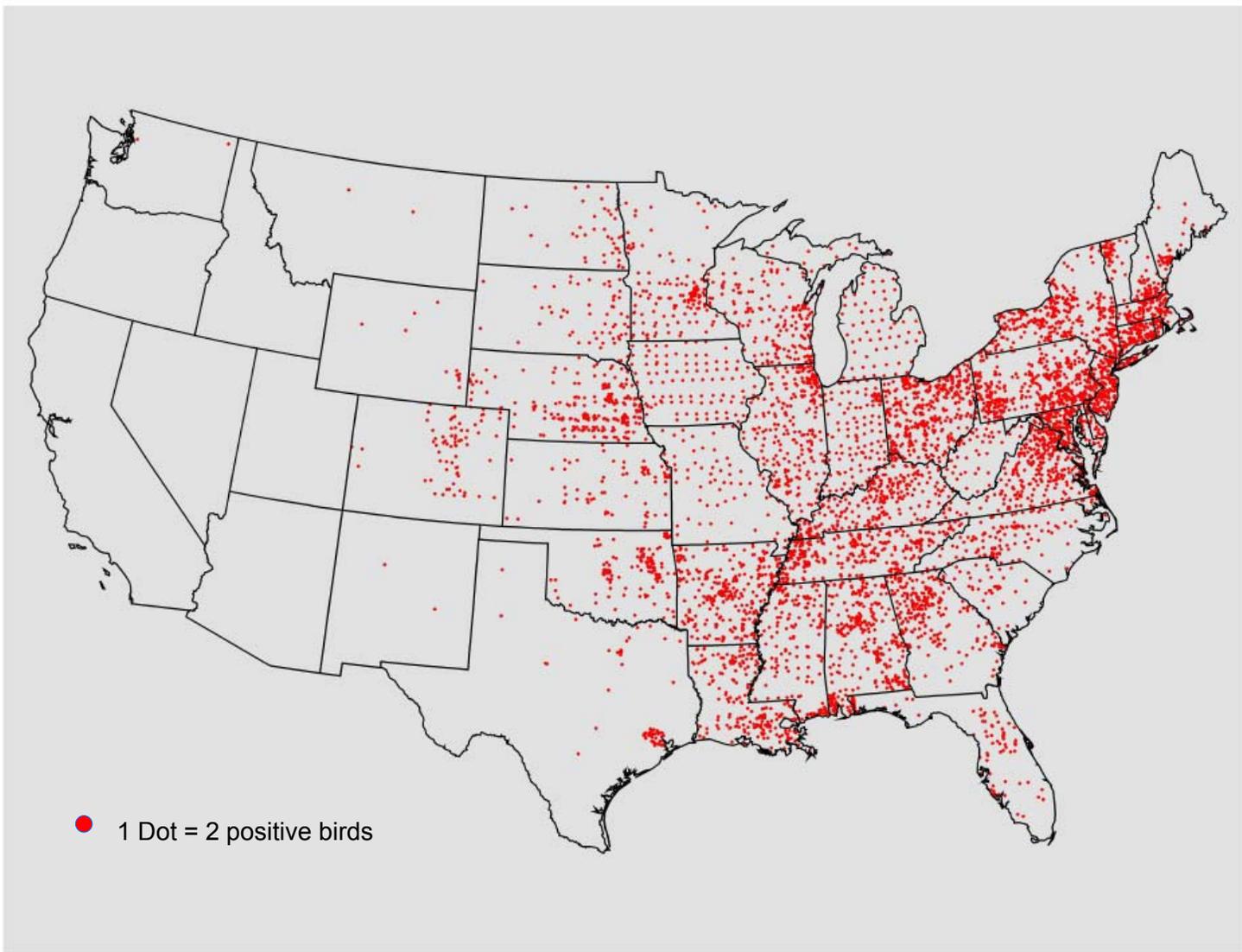
NPV = 0.66

 Human cases

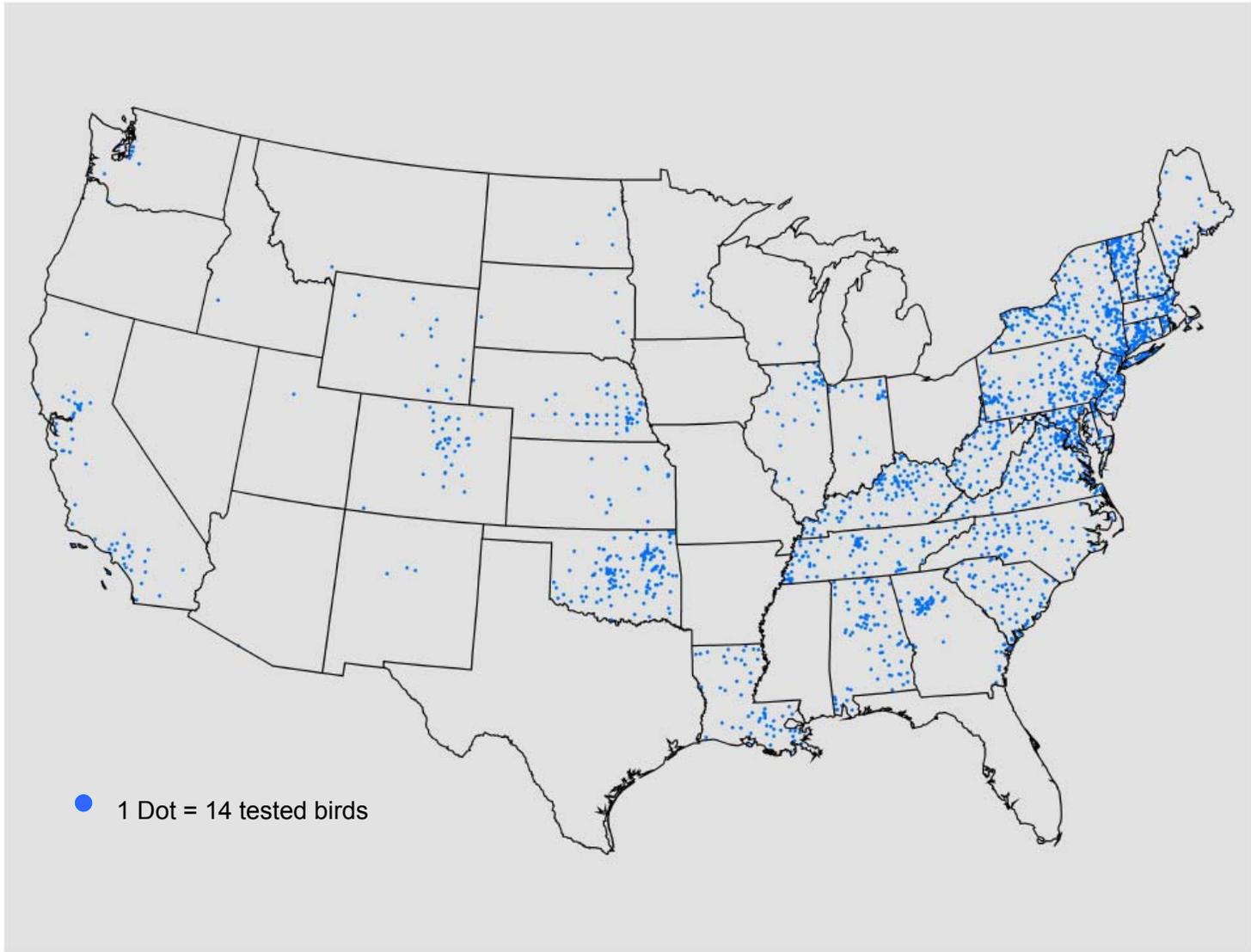
 Avian cases before Wk 32 (8/4)

 Avian cases Wk 32 or later

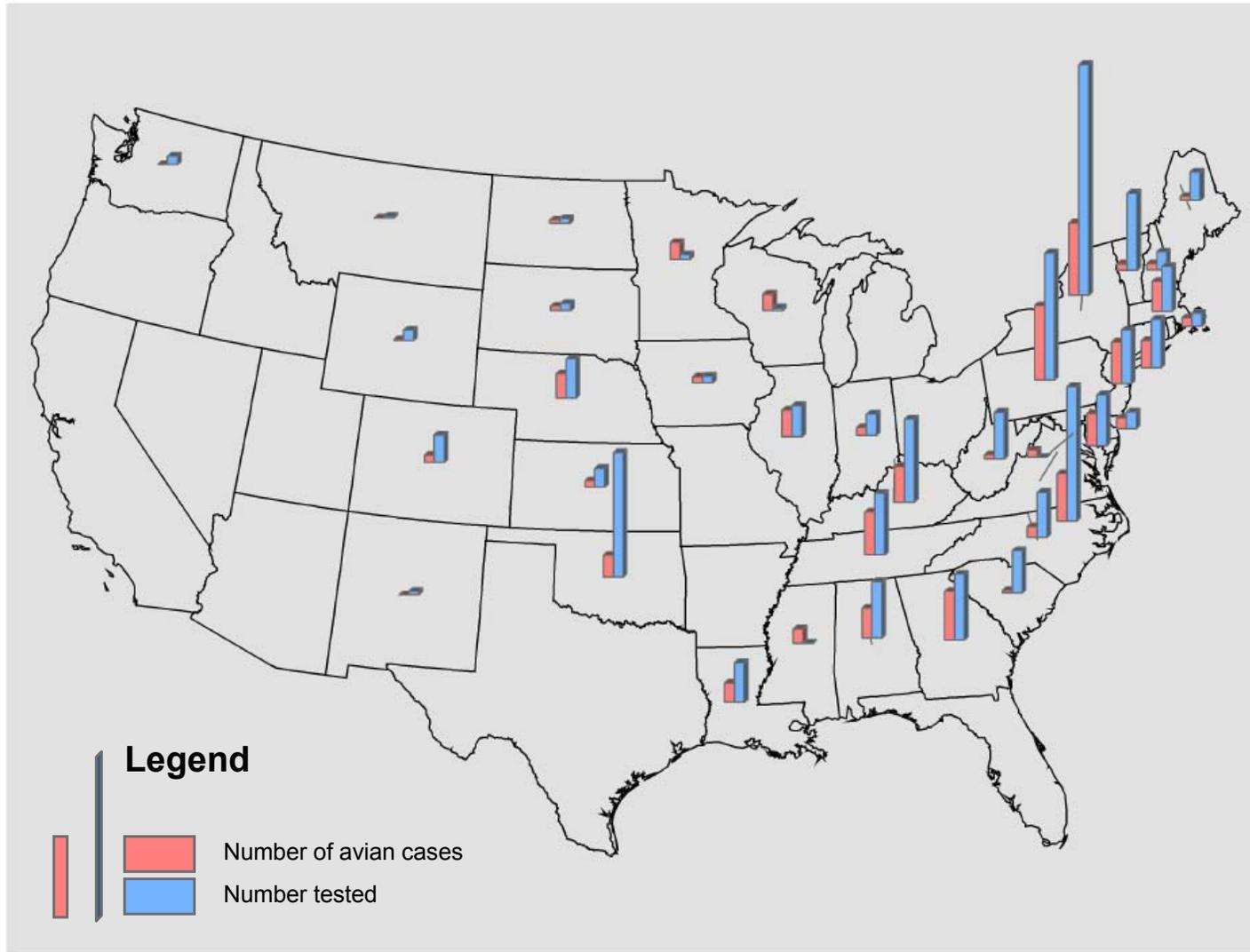
Where are the birds?



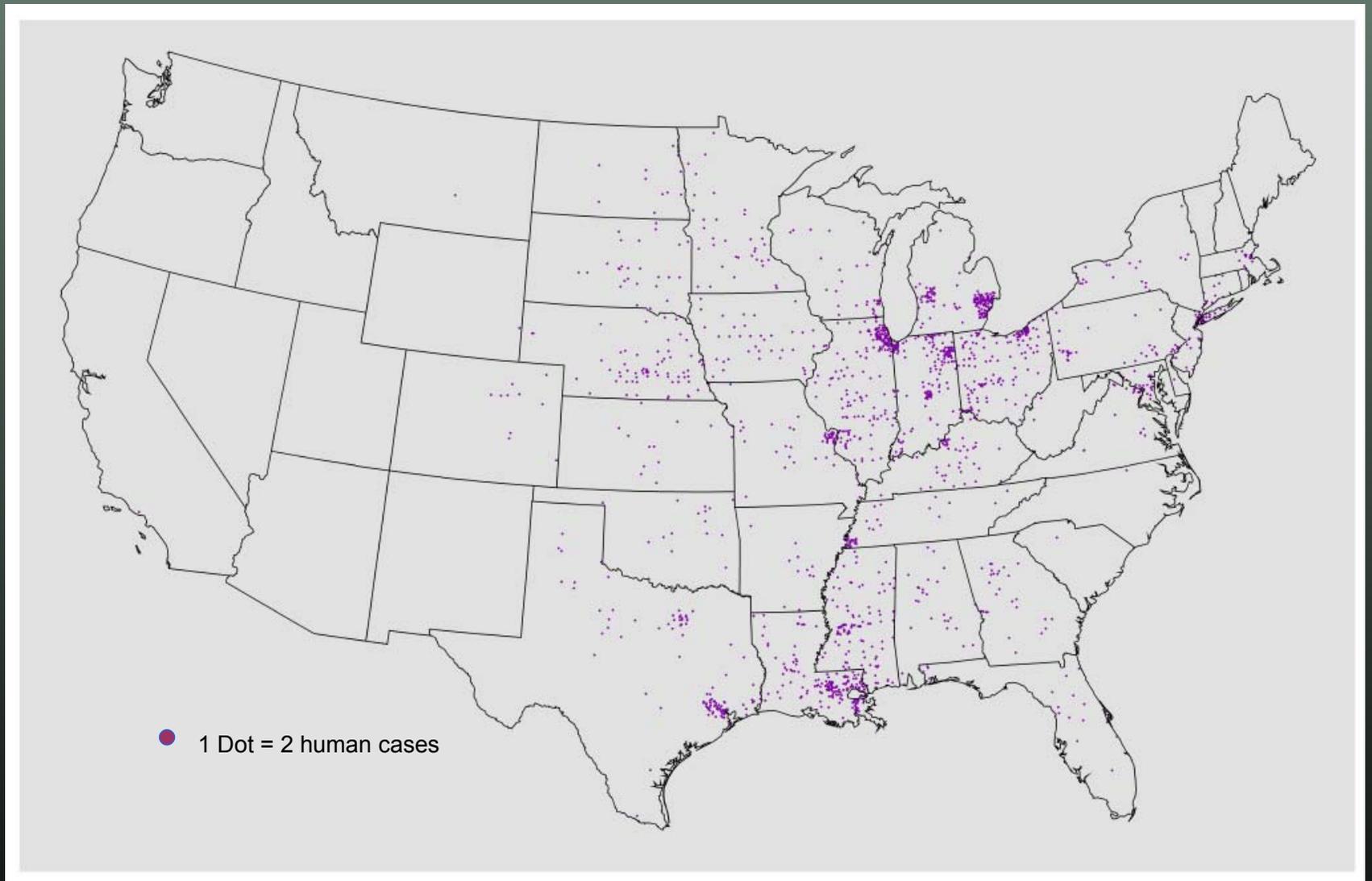
Where are the birds?



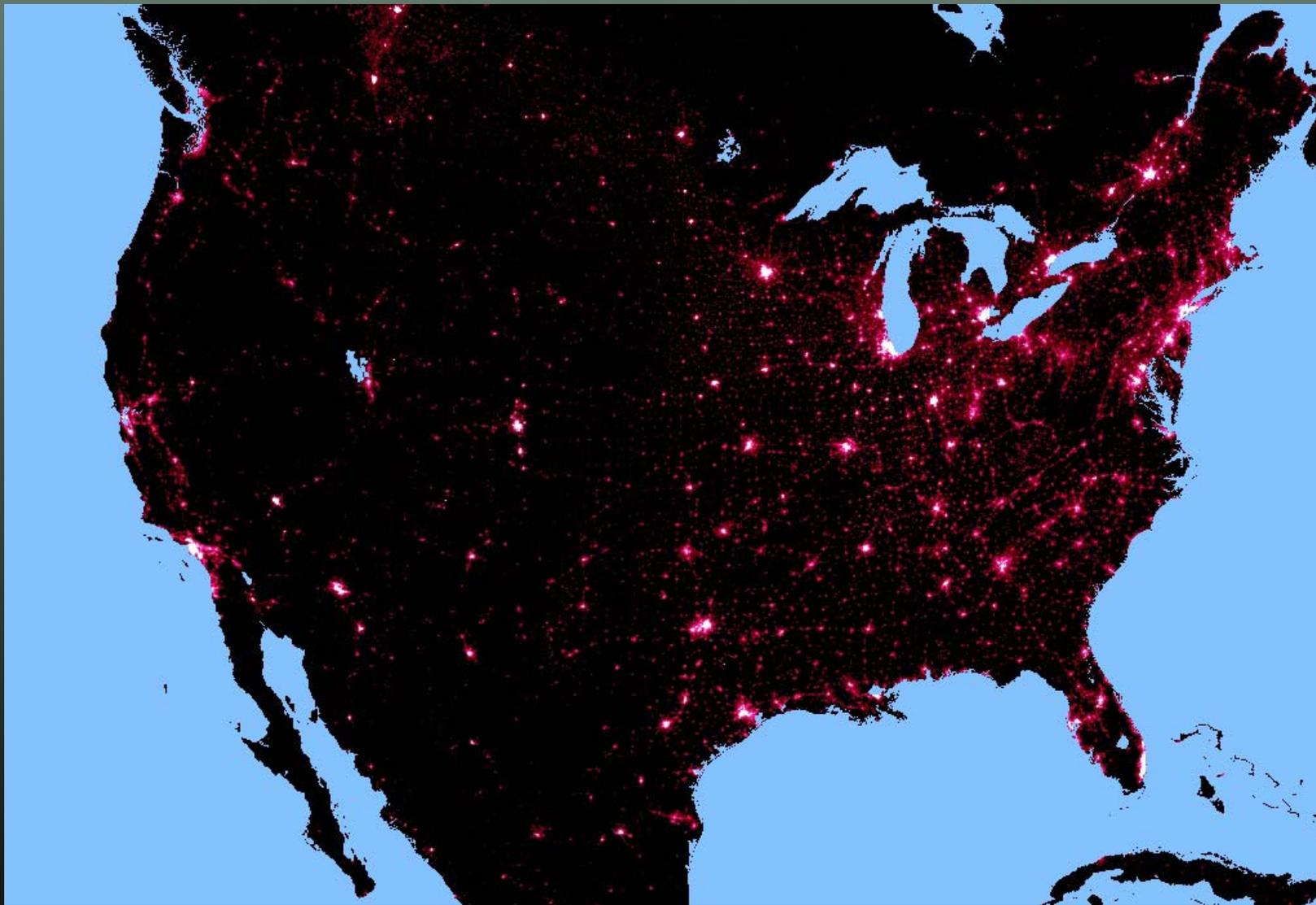
Where are the birds?



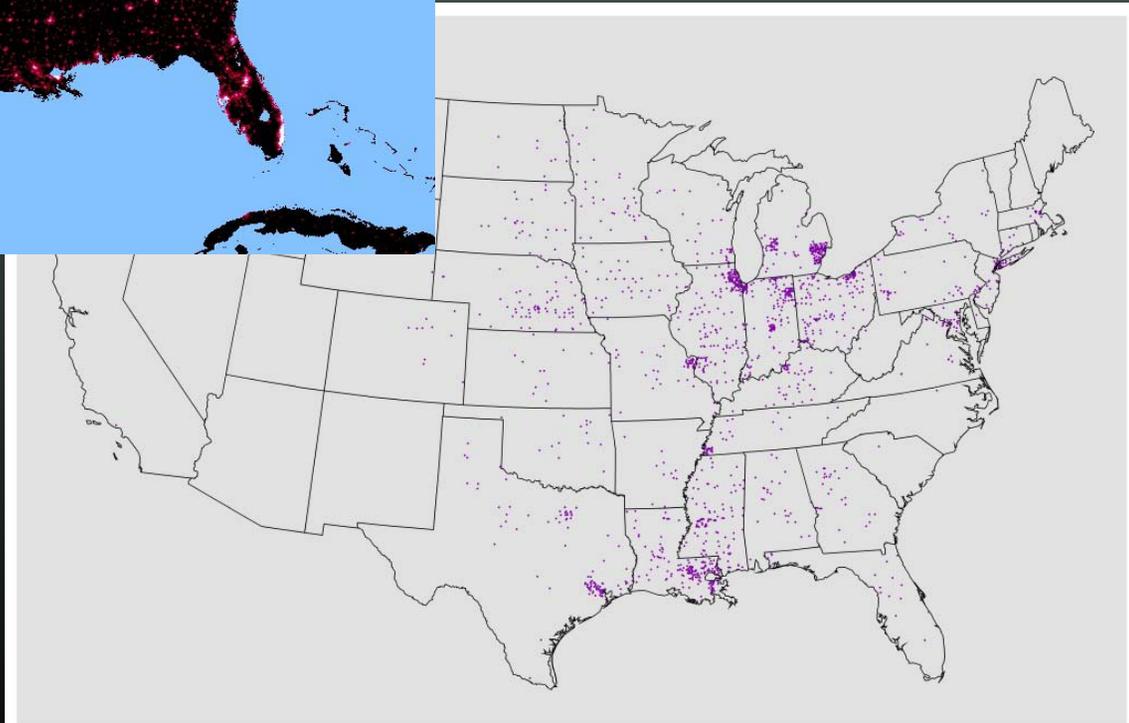
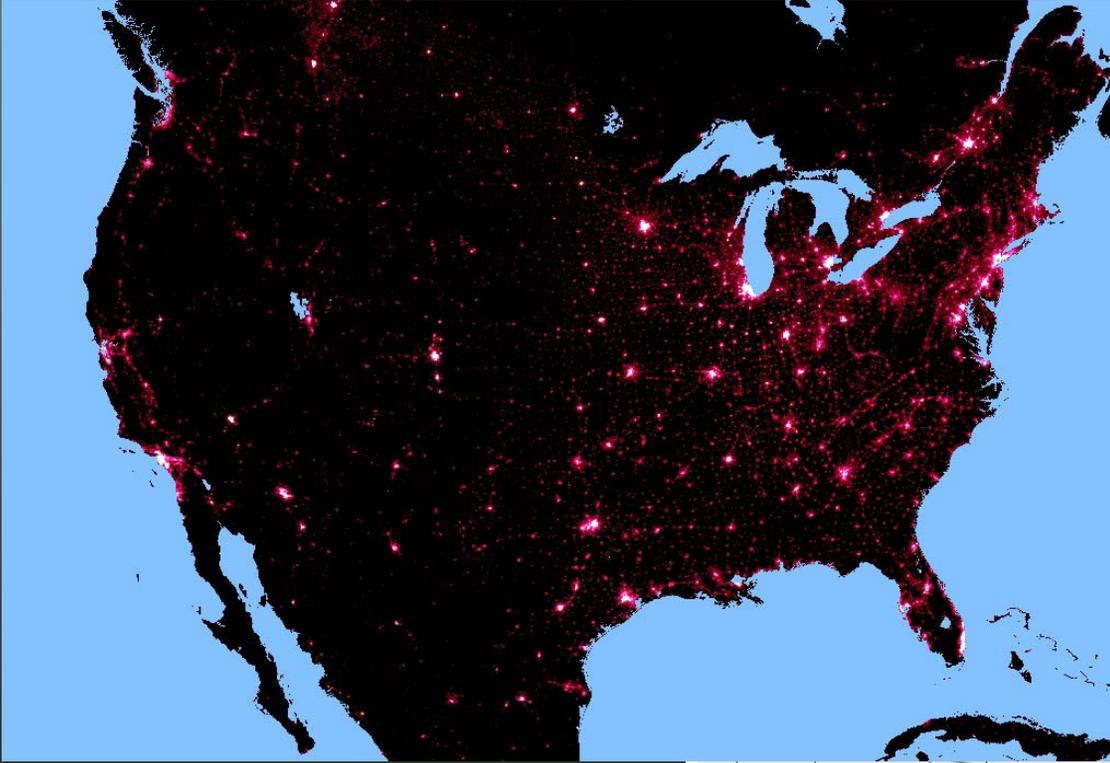
Where are the people?



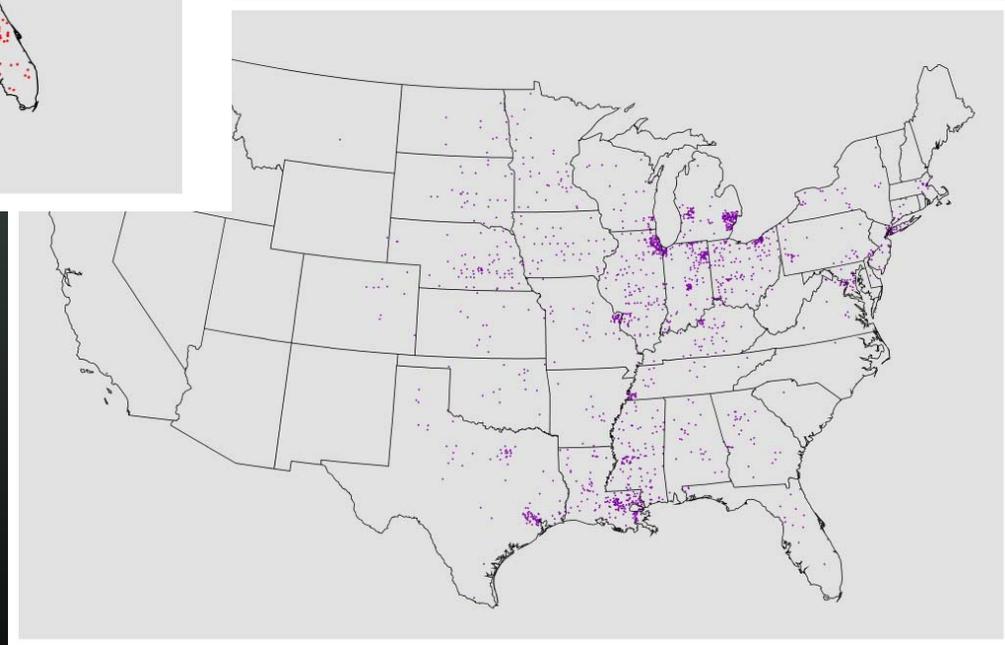
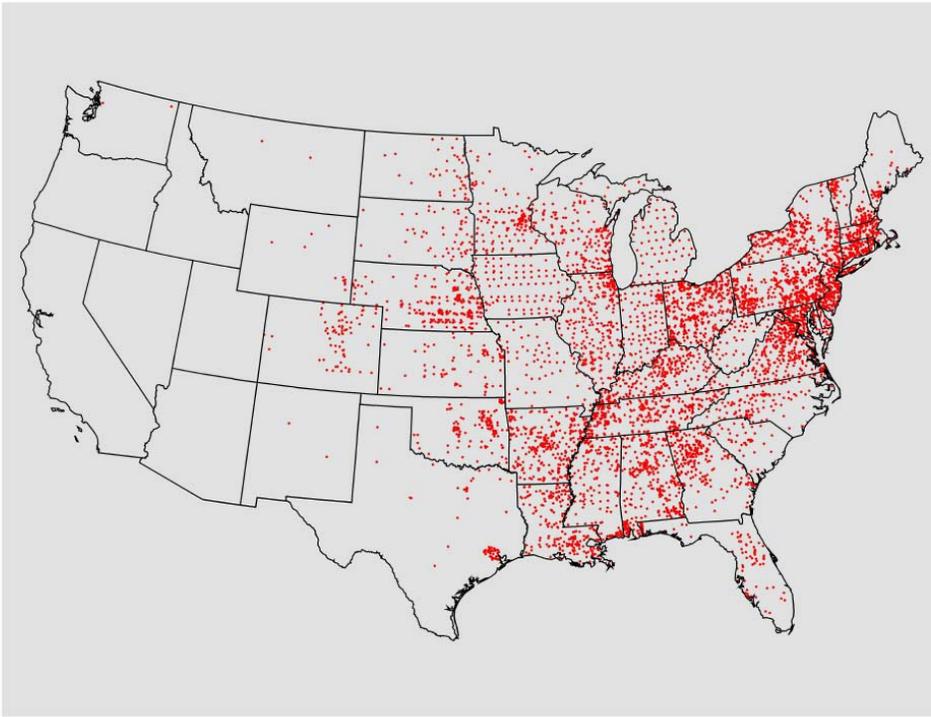
Where are the people?



Human cases and “City Lights”



Avian positives and human cases



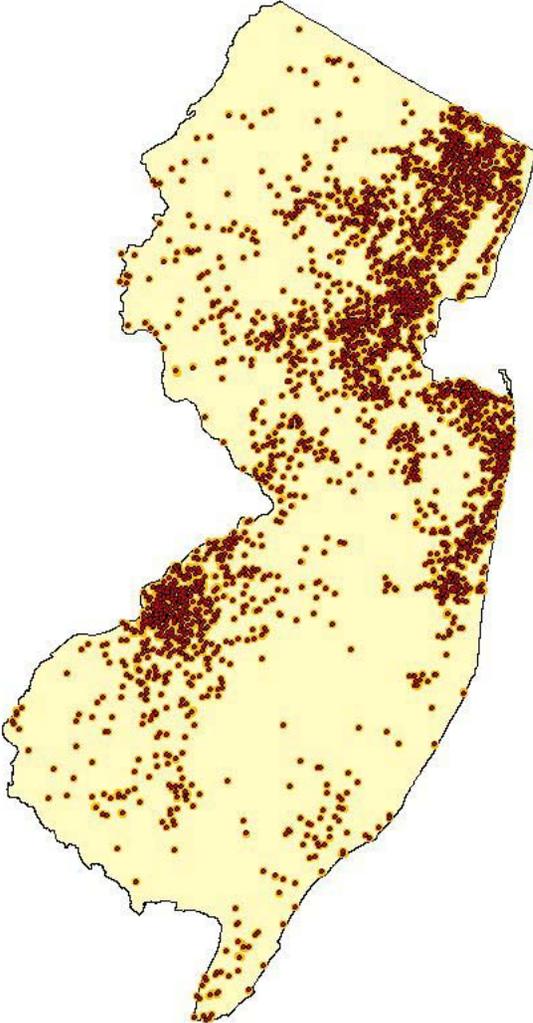
New Jersey Avian Deaths 2001 Aggregated by Square Kilometer

NJ and Avian Deaths

- Avian deaths
- New Jersey

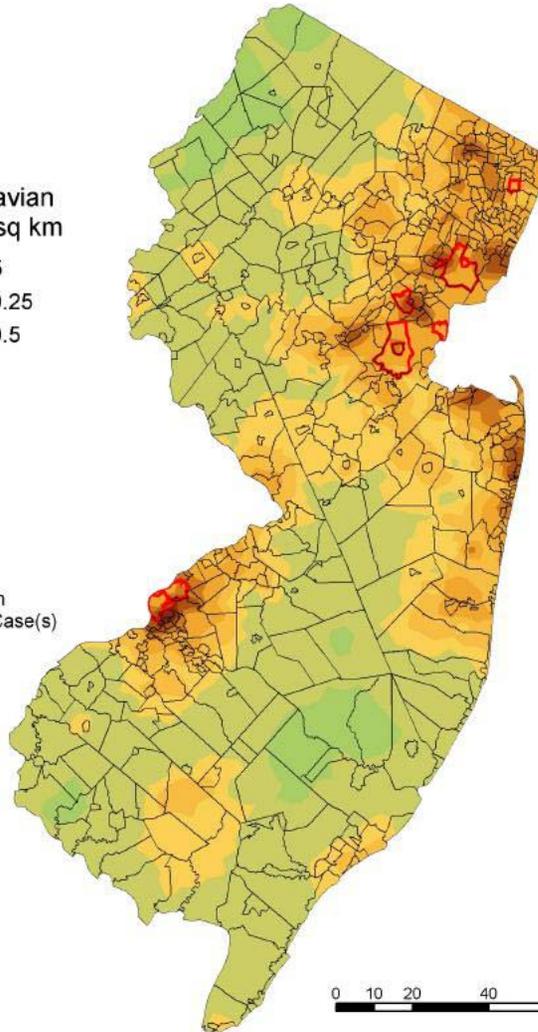
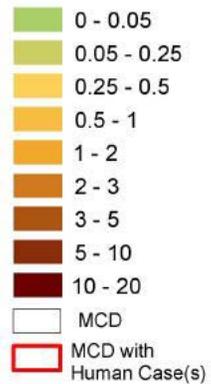
Number of avian deaths

- 1 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 15
- 16 - 20
- 21 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 75
- 76 - 100
- 101 - 150
- 151 - 200
- 201 - 250
- 251 - 350
- 350 - 500



New Jersey Avian Deaths 2001 Aggregated by Census Tract and Normalized by Area

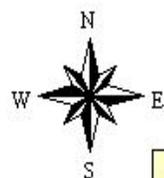
Number of avian
deaths per sq km



0 10 20 40 60 KM

August 23rd, 2001

Analysis

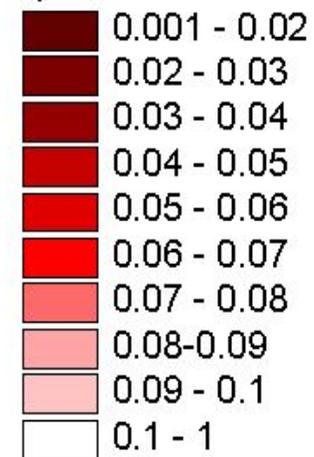


Onset: September 9th, 2001

Onset: September 7th, 2001

Onset: September 2nd, 2001

Probability of random space-time interaction



Localized Knox Test Analysis
Buffer 1.5 miles
Temporal Window 21 days
Close in Space 0.25 miles
Close in Time 3 days
25 Birds Threshold
Data Source: NYC DOH and NYCMAP
Analysis: CARSI Lab, Hunter College



WNV Data Reporting Lag

Coming soon:
westnilemaps.usgs.gov

USGS
science for a changing world

West Nile Virus Maps - 2002



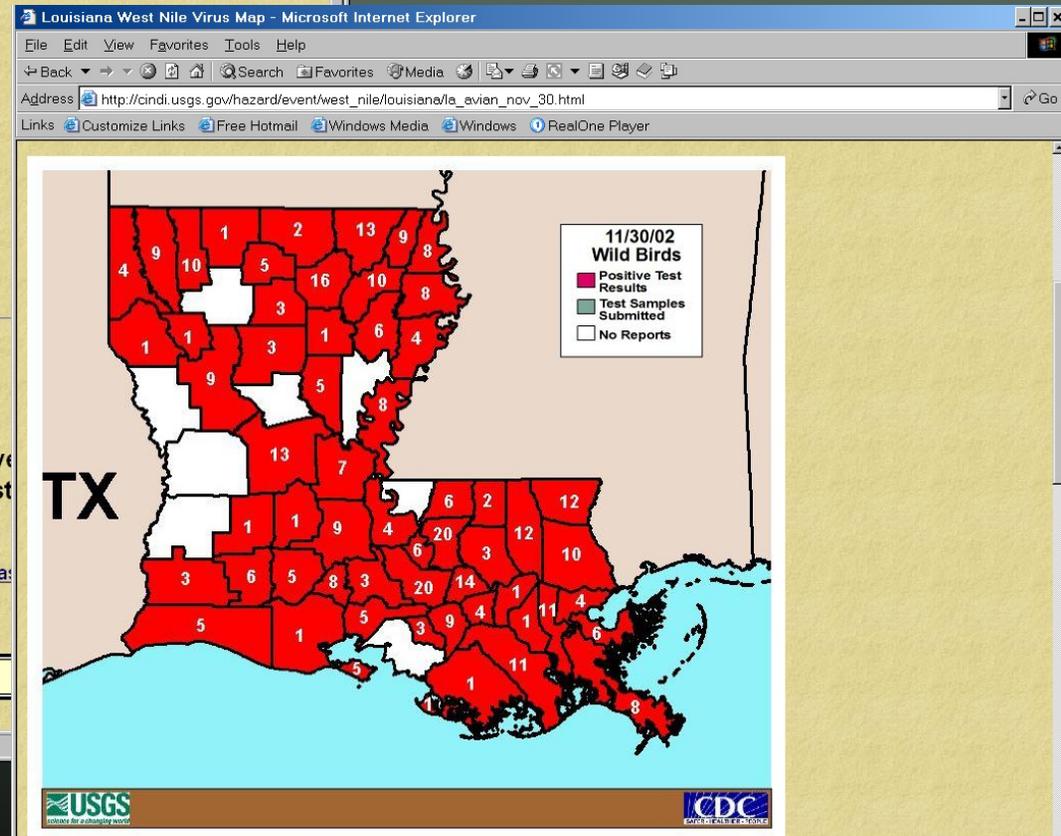
[Background](#)
[Links](#)
[Year 2000 Cumulative Reports](#)
[2002 Surveillance Activity](#)
[2001 West Nile Maps](#)

National and State Maps

These maps reflect information that has been submitted and verified for the week of November 30, 2002. These are the final USGS West Nile Virus maps for the 2002 season.

Note: For information regarding the West Nile Virus, please contact the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#). For information regarding the website, please contact the [webmaster](#).

[Bird](#) [Human](#) [Mosquito](#) [Sentinel](#)

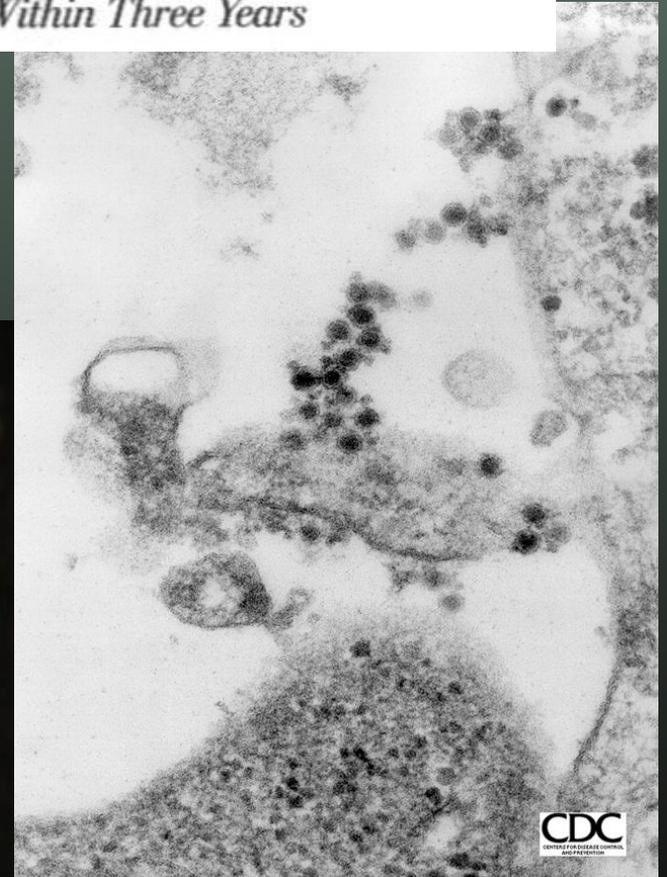
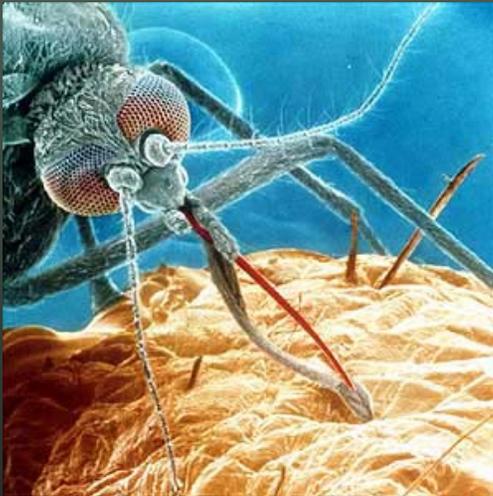


The Washington Post

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 2000

West Nile Virus Is 'Here to Stay'

Illness Predicted to Spread Across Country Within Three Years



CDC
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL
AND PREVENTION

USGS

Conclusions

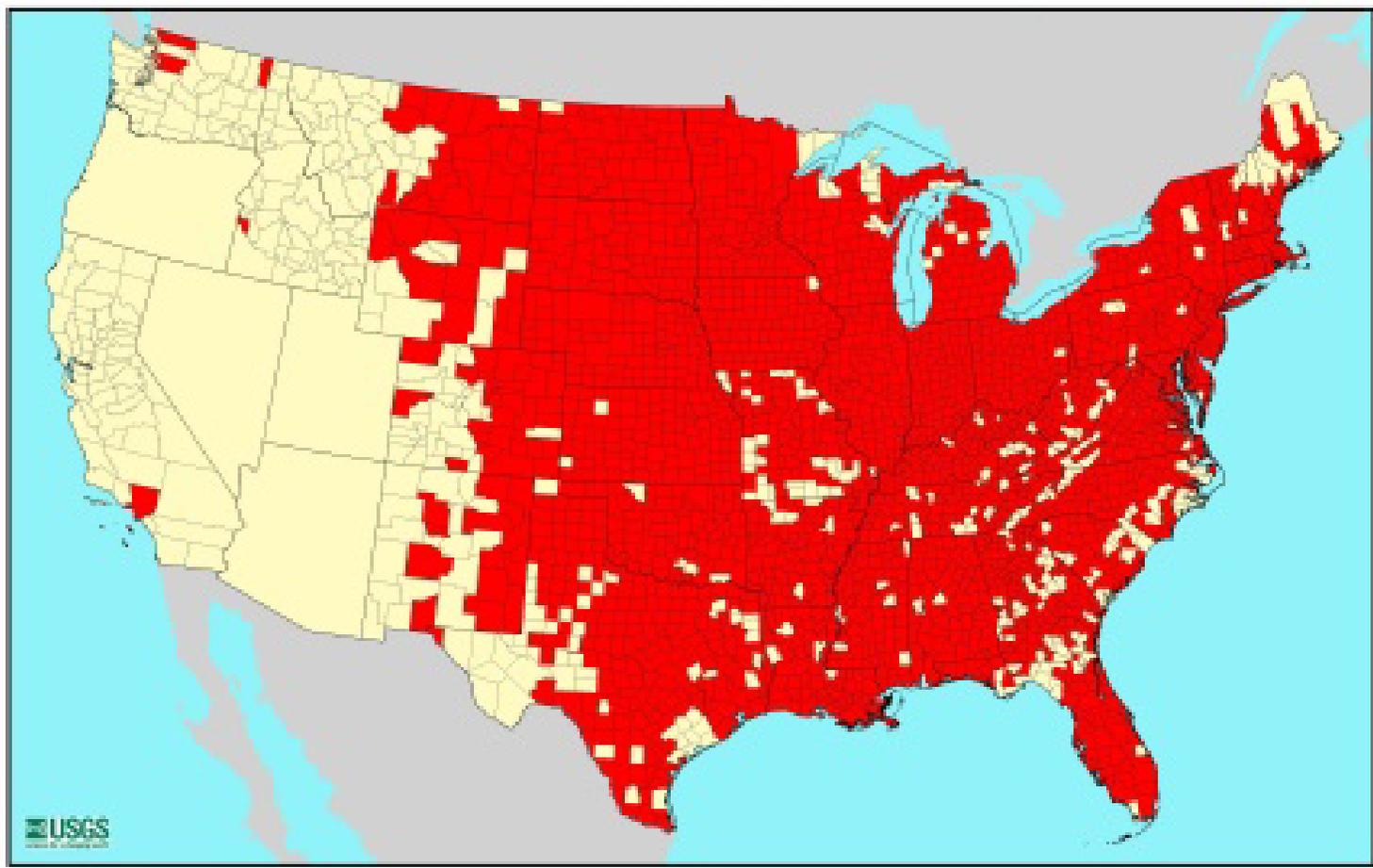


- A rapid WNV reporting system using GIS/GPS data entry and VecTest of oral/cloacal swabs could provide excellent surveillance data.
- With such surveillance data, risk of human illness from WNV can be geographically and temporally predicted.
- Geographic methods will be enhanced by a better understanding of the ecological and biological processes of WNV.
- Interdisciplinary collaboration among scientists is the key to gaining this understanding.

West Nile Virus 2002 – The Movie

CDC

2002(to date*)



For More Information Contact:

Stephen C. Guptill Ph.D.
U.S. Geological Survey
521 National Center
Reston, VA 20192

703 648 4520
sguptill@usgs.gov

